

## REMARKS

Claims 1 and 10 have been amended. Claim 9 has been cancelled. Claims 1-8 and 10-23 are pending in the application.

### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Office Action rejects claims 20-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being unpatentable over Weisser, Jr. (U.S. 6,973,494 B2).

Independent claim 20 recites the limitation, “receiving data representing the information from each of the different devices, where the data is in a specific form relating to each of the different devices.” Weisser fails to disclose this limitation. The Office Action cites to Col. 4, lines 39-42 of Weisser as support. *See Office Action*, pg. 2, paragraph 4. Weisser is concerned with “relating network elements to customers.” *See Weisser*, col. 4, lines 9-11. Hence, Weisser focuses on customer-centric data and not “data in a specific form relating to each of the different devices.” Further, col. 4, lines 39-42 of Weisser merely discloses that network element data may be received. Nothing defines the network element data as being in a specific form relating to each of the different devices. Therefore, Weisser fails to disclose this limitation of claim 20.

Weisser also fails to disclose, “assigning the data from each of the different devices to one or more entities as defined by an information model” of claim 20. The Office Action cites to col. 5, lines 34-39 as support. *See Office Action*, pg. 3, paragraph 1. Specifically, Weisser “assigns a customer identifier to each NE.” Assigning a customer identifier to a network element is not the same as “assigning the data from each of the different devices to one or more entities.” Again, Weisser is focusing on customer-centric data. Hence, Weisser fails to disclose this limitation of claim 20.

Lastly, Weisser also fails to disclose “grouping the data from each of the different devices using an adaptation layer before assigning the data from that device to one or more entities” of claim 20. The Office Action cites to col. 2, lines 36-442 of Weisser as support. *See Office Action*, pg. 3, paragraph 2. This section of Weisser merely discloses the use of abstraction layers for storing the assignments of customer identifiers to network elements. Weisser fails to disclose anything to do with “grouping the data from each of the different devices.” As previously stated, Weisser focuses on customer-centric data and not device data. Hence, Weisser fails to disclose this limitation of claim 20. Therefore, claim 20 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Weisser.

Dependent claims 21-23 depend upon and include the limitations of claim 20. Therefore, claims 21-23 are also patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Weisser.

#### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Office Action rejects claims 1-8 and 10-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weisser in view of Evans, et al. (U.S. 7,213,026 B2).

Claim 1 recites the limitation, “wherein one of the at least two different network elements is associated with a command line interface programming model.” Weisser fails to disclose this limitation of claim 1. In connection with now-canceled claim 9, the Office Action cites to fig. 2, and, in connection with currently-amended claim 10, the Office Action cites to fig. 4 and col. 11-13 as support. *See Office Action*, pg. 10, paragraphs 2 and 3. Specifically, fig. 4 of Weisser merely discloses an example of a network receiving content from a network management system. Fig. 4 is completely silent on “a command line interface programming model.” Further, col. 11-13 of Weisser cited in the Office Action does not exist. Applicant has reviewed Weisser in detail. There is no mention of “a command line interface programming model.” Therefore,

Weisser fails to disclose this limitation of claim 1. Evans also fails to disclose this limitation of claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Weisser in view of Evans.

Independent claim 11 recites the limitation, “mapping a portion of the first representation from the information model to a second representation in a vendor-independent data model residing in a first repository.” Weisser fails to disclose this limitation of claim 11. The Office Action cites to col. 3, lines 57-58 as support. *See Office Action*, pg. 6, paragraph 1. This portion of Weisser merely discusses Fig. 1, which illustrates an exemplary relational structure of objects in a database. In other words, Fig. 1 is nothing more than a relational database schema of the relationship between parent and child database objects. The relational database schema of Fig. 1 does not disclose mapping from one information model to another. Specifically, Fig. 1 does not disclose “mapping a portion of the first representation from the information model to a second representation in a vendor-independent data model residing in a first repository.” Hence, Weisser fails to disclose this limitation of claim 11.

Evans also fails to disclose this limitation of claim 11. Specifically, Evans is concerned with generic information models without any mention of networks or network elements. Therefore, claim 11 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Weisser in view of Evans.

Dependent claims 2-8, 10 and 12-19 depend upon and include the limitation of independent claims 1 and 11, respectively. Therefore, claims 2-8, 10 and 12-19 are also patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Weisser in view of Evans.

## CONCLUSION

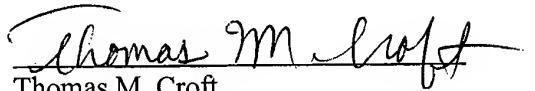
In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that no further impediments exist to the allowance of this application and, therefore, requests an indication of allowability. However, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned if any questions or comments arise.

The Director is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16, 1.17, and 1.21 that may be required by this paper, and to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-1283.

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